

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD



THE baby pillow—called such in common parlance, although really planned, designed and executed for my lady beautiful—was, at first, a mere luxury (considered by some an affectation), but now it has come to be little less than a necessity.

No matter how dainty, how slumber-wooding are the pillows for couch or divan, nothing is so inviting, so grateful, so satisfying, as the feel of the linen. Somehow it always seems appropriate that the fabric which shall touch the fair skin of a fair lady shall be fair linen.

Of course, these pillows may be fashioned in any shape, according to one's humor; the designs ranging from a foot-ball to a heart—the latter being all too frequently treated like the former by maidens fair.

But, notwithstanding the latitude, it is interesting to note that the "heart" is the favorite model.

Such pillows should not be incrustated with too heavy work, for, after all, they are "comfy" pillows, which will achieve popularity for this very reason over the heads of more elaborate creations.

The design made for this heart pillow is simplicity personified. The theme itself is simple—the field daisy. I often wonder why that little common flower appeals to more people than do the won-

derful and superb results of scientific culture.

The handling of the design should be easy; the padding of the daisy petals should be neither too high nor too unyielding. Indeed, they may be worked in broderie Anglaise, if one so desires.

In any event, keep the work as unobtrusive as possible, so that my lady's repose may not be disturbed by excessive ornamentation. Let me tell you, however, that many a lady rests her head upon the smooth, undecorated side of these dainty pillows, but, of course, she never tells.

Lawn may be used instead of linen for this useful little cover, and I am going to suggest that you have your heart pillow filled with the very best curled white hair instead of down or feathers. This is so much more acceptable in warm weather.

The back of the pillow cover should be cut across at the widest point, hemmed and placed with a lap, furnished with buttons and corresponding buttonholes.

A ruffle should finish the edge of the pillow and its edge may be hemstitched, scalloped or rolled with whipped lace edging.

Dainty Undervests

THERE are a few dainty women who have an abhorrence for ribbed undervests, and one, cleverer than her sisters, has solved the problem.

She makes short low-necked garments on the pattern of a chemise only in china silk. These have only straps over the shoulders, they are soft, cool and comfortable and they may be as elaborately trimmed as she desires. She says they wear longer than do the ordinary ribbed shirts and, needless to say, they are far prettier.

Daisy Heads

ART embroidery shops are always seeking for new things to aid their patrons, and now they are turning out daisy heads. The petals of these are made of white braid, but their hearts are of gold. They are sold by the dozen or half dozen, and one applies them on to tablecovers or whatever else strikes the fickle fancy. The stems are done in the outline stitch by the embroiderer herself.

Many good designs may be made and quickly finished with the assistance of the daisy flowers. They are so pretty indeed that they need no stems, if the daisies are satisfactorily arranged.

Leather Picture Flowers

Leather work is interesting, and has become quite a fad, although the numerous articles, while pretty, are very difficult to make. Quite a novelty is the picture frame of leather, with a bouquet of leather flowers festooned across the top.

The one seen was decorated with morning glories. They were made by wetting the leather and stretching it to form the funnel-shaped blossom. Of course the leaves are not as difficult to manage.

Covering for Porch Chairs

PORCH chairs, even though they are not freshly painted, have a way of spoiling summer frocks. Indeed there are many chairs that are sticky, even though the paint is badly worn in places. This happens mostly at the seashore.

The only way to make a porch neat and fresh looking is to have white covers for all the chairs, and they are not nearly so difficult to make as might be supposed.

Get coarse white crash, if possible, just wide enough to fit across the chair. Measure the chair from the top of the back to the outer edge of the seat and cut a length of the crash to fit, allowing enough at each end for a hem. Fasten tapes at each corner and at each side of the center of the length. These are to tie the cover on at the top of the back, where the back of the seat meets, and at the front of the seat. If the crash is the right width the selvage will finish the cover on the two long sides.

There is no fitting, little sewing and the covers are easy to remove and launder. The look of the porch will be materially improved and no fresh frock will come to grief.

Linen Dresses

ALL of us, at some time or other, have a dainty pink linen frock to wash, and we put off the evil hour, fearing that the delicate colors will fade.

A German laundress says to soak a piece of deep pink tissue paper in the rinsing water, and allow it to remain there while the dress is being rinsed. The color will then not be in any way impaired.

This is very useful information, for, of course, what applies to pink will apply to any other color; so in the future our dresses need not fade.

Advice to Embroiderers
THERE are a few rules that embroiderers should neither forget nor neglect. Embroidery—in fact, needlework in general—shows more than any other work the slightest mistake of the worker. Every care must be taken to put every stitch exactly in its place.

To do this it is necessary that the workbasket be furnished with hoops, a stiletto for eyelet work, an emery, scissors, thimble, besides the usual silks, cottons and needles.

It is a very poor plan to bite or break the end of a thread, for it is sure to spoil the last few stitches.

It is a great mistake to imagine that an eyelet may be "just cut anyway." Use the stiletto, and do it right.

Concerning the work itself, let no knots mar the wrong side. When finishing off a thread, do not wait until it is so short that it pulls the last stitch tight when you run it back on the wrong side of the design.

About Veils

CHIFFON veils in white and colors have become a recognized adjunct to the summer toilet, especially since the advent of the automobile. Every woman must have at least one veil—even if just on the off chance that some one will some time invite her to go a-motoring.

Yet, in spite of their universal use, comparatively little is known about making and caring for chiffon veils.

It is a great mistake to buy inexpensive chiffon, for it wears badly and never really looks nice. It is an error to think that a small veil will do. For the average hat of the moment nothing less than a yard and a half will serve for a covering. Veils may be purchased already hemmed, but they are expensive. It is better to buy the chiffon veiling at about \$1 a yard and hem it at home.

Hemming chiffon is supposed to be a difficult feat, but when a warm iron is brought into use the work is quite easy. Straighten the edge carefully by pulling a thread, then lay the chiffon on the ironing board, turn up with the aid of a measure—the hem of desired width and crease with the iron. This done, the hem is easily finished by arranging the narrow turning, basting and then hemming. The safer way, however, is to press both turnings to insure their being straight.

Colored veils soon become soiled by contact with the face, especially in warm weather. White veils may be worn only a very few times without being cleaned.

The easiest method of cleaning chiffon—or all veils, for that matter—is to put them into a basin and pour over them 95 per cent. alcohol—not wood alcohol. Do not rub the chiffon; merely pick it up and let it fall again into the alcohol. Do this several times, and, without wringing or squeezing the veils, hang them out to dry. Of course, the alcohol soon evaporates, leaving the veils fresh, with no disagreeable odor, and as stiff as when they were new, for the cleanser, in some way, restores their dressing.

How to Apply the Design

THERE are two ways to apply this design to the material upon which you wish to work it.

If your material is sheer—such as handkerchief linen, lawn, batiste and the like—the simplest method is to lay the material over the design, and, with a well-pointed pencil, draw over each line.

If your material is heavy, secure a piece of transfer or impression paper. Lay it, face down, upon the material; lay the pattern upon this; then draw over each line of the paper design with a hard pencil or the point of a steel knitting needle. Upon lifting the pattern and transfer paper, you will find a neat and accurate impression of the design upon your material.

There are two points to observe in this simple process, if you would execute it satisfactorily. One is, see that your material is level—cut and folded by a thread—and that your design is placed upon it evenly at every point.

The second is, when placed accurately, secure the design to the material with thumb tacks or pins so that they cannot possibly slip during the operation.

Transfer paper comes in white, black, blue, red and yellow. I advise the use of the lighter colors when possible, as the black and blue are so likely to crack.

Do not rest your hand or fingers upon any part of the design you are transferring, else the imprint of hand or fingers will be as distinct upon the material as the drawn lines of the design.